

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXIX.....No. 10

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

WOODS MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner Third street.—STREET OF NEW
YORK, at 3 P. M.; close at 4 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Eighty-ninth and Twenty-third street.—HUMPHY
HUMPHY, at 7:40 P. M.; close at 10:15 P. M.
at 8 P. M.; close at 11 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—MAN AND WIFE,
at 8 P. M.; close at 11 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Washington street, Brooklyn.—LITTLE SUNSHINE,
at 8 P. M.; close at 11 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and Third street.—A MAN OF HONOR,
at 8 P. M.; close at 11 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street.—KIT, OR,
at 8 P. M.; close at 11 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Blocker street—
RAYNE FAMILY, at 8 P. M.; close at 11 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE.
Opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—JOHN BART, at 2 P. M.
at 8 P. M.; close at 11 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, at 8 P. M.; close at 11 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.GERMANIA THEATRE.
Fourth street, between Grand and Duane, at 8 P. M.; close at 11 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
No. 56 Broadway.—SOCIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 2 P. M.
at 8 P. M.; close at 11 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.NIRLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston street—
HOMER JAFFE, at 8 P. M.; close at 11 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.ST. JEWELL HALL.
Fourth street, between Grand and Duane, at 8 P. M.; close at 11 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.
No. 20 Broadway.—SOCIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 2 P. M.
at 8 P. M.; close at 11 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.
Twenty-third street, corner of Sixth avenue.—CINDER-
ELLA, at 8 P. M.; close at 11 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.LYRIC HALL.
Broadway, at 8 P. M.; close at 11 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.ROBINSON HALL.
Sixteenth street, between Grand and Duane, at 8 P. M.; close at 11 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.RAIN HALL.
Great Jones street, corner Lafayette place.—THE PIL-
GRIM, at 8 P. M.; close at 11 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Saturday, January 10, 1874.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the
Herald.CALEB CUSHING FOR CHIEF JUSTICE: A
SATISFACTORY NOMINATION.—LEADING
ARTICLE.—FOURTH PAGE.A NEW HONOR FOR MR. CALEB CUSHING AND
A WORTHY NOMINATION TO THE CHIEF
JUSTICESHIP: THE QUESTION OF RE-
TIREMENT: GOVERNMENT AND THE
RAILROADS.—FIFTH PAGE.THE BASES UPON WHICH THE ATTORNEY GE-
NERAL OF THE UNITED STATES BUILT HIS
CASE AGAINST THE VIRGINIA AND
OVERLAUGHED THE WILL OF THE PEOP-
LE: WHAT THE VESSEL'S CAPTAINS
AND VARIOUS, THE INFORMER, TESTIFY
TO.—THIRD PAGE.WAR VESSELS AT THE BROOKLYN YARD—A
NEW SCHREYER.—THIRD PAGE.THE FULL AND FEARFUL ATTEMPT FOR
MECHILLA'S HIDEOUS CRIME: HANGED
BY THE NECK UNTIL DEAD: THE USUAL
CLUMSINESS AND LAWLESS TORTURE OF
THE DOOMED: HE QUIETLY SUBMITS.—
SIXTH PAGE.SUBVERTED SPAIN: THE CARLISTS AGAIN IN
MOTION: A BATTLE IMMINENT: MINIS-
TERIAL DECREES: CORTES DISSOLVED:
CUBAN GRATULATIONS.—FIFTH PAGE.THE FRENCH CRISIS: THE CABINET MINISTERS
RESIGN: A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE FROM
THE ASSEMBLY PROMISED TO-DAY:
FRANCE AND THE POPE.—FIFTH PAGE.ENGLISH HONORS TO THE ROYAL DEAD—IM-
PORTANT GENERAL NEWS.—FIFTH PAGE.A PROMINENT CUBAN REFUGEE ARRESTED IN
HAYASHI: THE FUGITIVE DOMINICAN EX-
PRESIDENT AT ST. THOMAS.—FIFTH PAGE.ENORMOUS CLAIMS FOR LOSSES ON THE RIO
GRANDE BORDER PRESENTED BY MEXI-
CANS—THE AMERICAN SCHOOL SYSTEM
IN VENEZUELA.—FIFTH PAGE.THE RIVER FLOODS: INTERRUPTIONS TO
TRAVEL BY RAIL.—TENTH PAGE.A HAYTIAN REVOLT ARRESTED BY THE GOV-
ERNMENT: SERIOUS ELECTION RIOTS
FEARED.—FIFTH PAGE.POLYGAMY, THE SALARY GRAB AND ECON-
OMY IN NATIONAL DEFENCE CON-
SIDERED BY CONGRESS YESTERDAY:
EULOGISTIC ADDRESSES.—THIRD PAGE.A "STARS" DOMESTIC INFELICITIES:
SMOKERS' ATTENTION: GENERAL LEGAL
NEWS—LAST YEAR'S CROP EXHIBIT—
EIGHTH PAGE.THE COMING CENTENARY: PROGRESS OF THE
BUILDING AND THE PROSPECTS OF FINAL
SUCCESS—MR. GREEN'S MONTHLY
FINANCIAL STATEMENT.—SIXTH PAGE.ANOTHER BROOKLYN DEFEALCATION—THE
CAPTIVE BURGERS—ALDERMEN IN SES-
SION—TURF NOTES—DEVELOPING LIVE
STOCK AT UTICA.—EIGHTH PAGE.EVENTS AT THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
MONETARY CENTRES: A STRONG BOT-
TOM IN WALL STREET.—NINTH PAGE.WAITING TIME.—The prolonged, bitter and
useless debate in Congress over the Salary
bill and back-pay grab. The anxiety to put
themselves right with the country or to excuse
their conduct does not justify such a waste of
time, particularly when the financial affairs of
the government, an empty Treasury and other
important matters, require immediate consideration.THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN are
regularly at work again, minus, however, the
republican members—a quorum of democrats
remaining. The usual standing committees
have been appointed by the accepted Presi-
dent, and his Honor the Mayor is in active
official communication with the body. Hence
the work of municipal administration pro-
ceeds as usual at the City Hall.CALEB CUSHING FOR CHIEF JUSTICE—A
Satisfactory Nomination.

The nomination of Caleb Cushing as Chief Justice of the United States, in place of George H. Williams, withdrawn, was yesterday's sensation in Washington. It was a surprise to the Senate; it was doubtless a complete surprise to the leading republicans among the Conscript Fathers; it was a general surprise, a surprise even to the nominee himself, who, when informed of this new honor conferred upon him, was packing up his trunk in order to be off by the first steamer for England, en route for Spain. Yet this is a nomination which amply supplies the high acquirements demanded for the office. It is a nomination upon which the Senate may properly dispense with a reference to the Judiciary Committee, as in the case of Salmon P. Chase, and it is a nomination which will awaken no opposition from any quarter, but which will challenge the approval of intelligent men of all parties, and will be acceptable to all sections of the country.

The office of Chief Justice, from the organization of the government under the constitution of the United States, has been regarded as requiring a man to fill it, distinguished for his attainments and comprehensive experience in the law, for his sound judgment in his legal opinions and decisions, for his independence of parties and party influences, and for a broad and lofty appreciation of his great responsibilities. That Caleb Cushing in a remarkable degree possesses these qualifications no man conversant with his eventful public career—of the eventful period in our history of the last forty years—will undertake to deny. Within this period he has been many times a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, a Justice in the Supreme Court of the State, a member of Congress, Commissioner to China, a General in the Mexican war, Attorney General of the United States, counselor of the United States before the Geneva Tribunal, and, we may say, a confidential adviser at the White House upon many matters involving difficult questions of public law through several administrations down to the present time. In all these various positions he has acquitted himself with credit, and in most of them with marked success. He was but the other day chosen Minister to Spain and promptly confirmed, because of his ripe experience in and familiar knowledge of the principles, authorities, examples and bearings of international law, and because, of all available men, he was esteemed the best qualified to extricate Mr. Secretary Fish from his Spanish complications without a resort to the desperate alternative of cutting the Gordian knot.

Such is a brief outline of the public career of Caleb Cushing, reduced from the more extended sketch which we published a week ago. But he has been no less remarkable for his quickness and perseverance as a student than for his untiring industry in all the public offices he has filled. He was a teacher of mathematics in "Old Harvard" before he was twenty years old; he was a successful lawyer at twenty-five; he was admitted by John Quincy Adams, his colleague in Congress thirty years ago, to be one of the most learned men in the House, and he proved himself one of its readiest and most powerful debaters. To Mr. Cushing belongs the honor of the first treaty between the United States and China; and thirty years later his pamphlet on the Treaty of Washington, in which he so mercilessly excoriated the English arbitrator, Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, is by many regarded as our greatest success from the Geneva Tribunal. It shows at least that, although advanced to that period of life when most men need and seek repose from their cares, Mr. Cushing, with the advantages of his long experience, retains much of the vigor and elasticity of a vigorous man of fifty summers. His superior qualifications, attainments and experience in the law are established and admitted; his vigorous constitution in the seventy-fourth year of his age is conclusive evidence of a careful attention to the laws of health, such as temperance in all things and a systematic apportionment of the hours of labor and rest. A man to accomplish the work which this man has done and to maintain his strength withal must of necessity be not only systematically industrious, but a rigid disciplinarian in everything. This, too, is a good possession for the Chief Justice. Next, as to that rare quality of independence in reference to political parties and party influences, Mr. Cushing, as a public man, stands almost alone in his glory. He has been a whig, a Tyler man, a democrat and a constitutional conservative; he was in the confidence of President Johnson, and he has become a prime favorite with General Grant. He has passed through all the degrees of our party creeds, from the American system of Henry Clay to the new dispensation of the fifteenth amendment. Having tried all parties, in order to prove that which is good, he appears to have settled in the happy hunting ground of "the powers that be," not as a partisan, but as a public servant. Best of all, like the patriotic Thiers, when made President of the French Republic, Mr. Cushing has reached that time of life when his highest ambition must be a faithful discharge of his public duty.

In the fact that his nomination for Chief Justice has been submitted to the Senate we have the needful evidence of his acceptance of the office. He surrenders the mission to Spain to assume the robes of the Chief Justice. In his prompt confirmation for the one position he doubtless is confident, as he has reason to be, of a similar endorsement for the other. Having passed King David's boundary of three-score years and ten, Dame Fortune showers those favors upon this no-party man usually accorded to a young, daring, dashing and popular party leader. But there were special reasons, it appears, operating with General Grant in favor of Mr. Cushing for Chief Justice which would not apply to a younger man. From our Washington despatches on the subject it would appear that the President has not relinquished the hope of promoting Mr. Williams to the head of the Supreme Bench, but that in the appointment of Mr. Cushing the idea is entertained that after a few years' service he may retire, and that then, with the removal of the objections to the advancement of the Attorney General he may be safely renominated as Chief Justice. We give this report for what it is worth. It will suffice for the present that Mr. Williams has withdrawn, and that in nominating Mr. Cushing for Chief

Justice the President has recognized the pressure of public opinion, and has fairly met its demands.

Like General Jackson, as we have seen in many things, General Grant has a will and a way of his own; but we have seen, too, in some historical cases that when his course has been disclosed as adverse to public opinion he has gracefully retreated. For example, he undertook the annexation of the Republic of Dominica, more familiarly known as St. Domingo. He became an enthusiast in the prosecution of this scheme; but when he found that our public opinion was against him he dropped the enterprise and has left it to take care of itself. So, in the case of Mr. Williams, the President has withdrawn him from an untenable position in time to prevent the needless sacrifice of a trusted friend with the confidence of the Senate. A President who turns such lessons of instruction to a good account may still, with a will of his own, be liable to embarrassing blunders; but there is still the hope of repairing them when he turns to listen to the warnings of the public press, the advice of the Senate and the rising murmurs of an offended people.

Spain's Case for the Virginias.

In another part of the *HERALD* we give the deposition of the Cuban informer who was produced by the Consul General of Spain in the case of the Virginias. This creature's statement is, perhaps, the strongest piece of evidence which the Spanish counsel made use of in disputing the original American nationality of the filibustering steamer. The rest of the Spanish evidence as to the ownership is hearsay. It would seem that the object of the Attorney General was not to decide the matter according to all the facts, but upon just as many statements as would give, while uncontradicted, a clear case to Spain. "Nothing appears to weaken the force of this testimony," says the Attorney General. Truly, because nothing was allowed to weaken it. No one can blame the servants of the Spaniards for not producing Patterson, the registered owner. Yet the informer, the only direct witness who testified to the alleged purchase by the Cubans, does not know how much was paid for the Virginias, except that "it was in the neighborhood of fifteen thousand dollars." He is equally hazy with reference to the registered owner, Mr. Patterson, who certainly is a man, once seen and in such a connection, not likely to be forgotten. When asked if he met Mr. Patterson, on a certain occasion, the informer replied: "I remember the name, but I do not remember the person. I remember that he was there from the name, but I cannot picture him to myself. I do not remember the man at all." Wonderful lapse of memory! The Attorney General was, indeed, easily satisfied when stuff of this kind and from such a tainted source could weigh against facts such as the register itself. The possibility of the vessel being chartered by the Cubans seems never to have been entertained.

THE WILL OF PROFESSOR AGASSIZ, published elsewhere, encourages the hope that there are yet men of brain and heart who "dare be poor for a' that." The comparative poverty of Pitt and the absolute poverty of Marat are instances from very different modes of life in which the neglect to amass wealth under conditions favorable thereto is mentioned to the credit of the individuals. The great scientist fills as much space in the world's memory as though he died a millionaire, and no mere roller up of millions can ever hope for a title of his fame. Men of unselfish aims in life are splendid objects when we want to point a particular moral, but we scarcely believe that one father in a thousand would point out the life and the testament of Professor Agassiz to his children in the hope that his example would be followed in every particular. The pure consciousness that life is only an opportunity for increasing the knowledge of our fellow beings is one that will never fit into the corporal envelope of more than a very few in a whole age. The examples of the Jim Fisks are far more contagious. When, however, this age of hastening to be rich finds an example of the kind Professor Agassiz furnishes it should be noted.

GOOD FOR THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.—The report comes from Washington that this committee is terribly in earnest to cut down estimates and to reduce the expenditures of the government. It is said that the purpose is to make a reduction of forty per cent not only in the navy and civil service estimates but throughout those of the departments generally. This is good news. But it will require the committee to remain terribly in earnest to carry out its purpose. Every branch of the administration and a host of Treasury spoilers will resist the necessary reform. Stick to your object, gentlemen of the Committee on Appropriations.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT—BUILD UP OR TEAR DOWN?—The Washington Monument, in its present unfinished condition at the national capital, has, for more than a quarter of a century, been a burning shame and disgrace to the country. It is now proposed that Congress make an appropriation for its rapid completion. Let this be done without delay. Let the appropriation be placed at the disposition of honest and responsible men; or, rather than suffer its existence in its present shape for another quarter of a century, let it be torn down and the site occupied as a Congressional cemetery.

THE PUBLIC CRISIS IN SPAIN.—The Spanish Cortes has been dissolved by a Ministerial decree, which was issued in Madrid yesterday. The government promises that elections for a new legislature will be held as soon as order is restored and the citizen franchise rendered really free in the country. Serrano thus condones the Pavia coup, and, to a certain extent, accepts the position of head pacifier as the leader in a war against all Spanish political extremists. Carlism appears to be very active. Don Carlos and General Elio have, we are assured, entered Santona at the head of a considerable force. Bilbao is completely surrounded by Carlist troops, and the royalists are preparing to give battle to the republicans. It looks as if the dull monotony of the Spanish political system were about to be relieved and something decisive in the line of a fixed government attempted.

"MILLIONS FOR 'NO DEFENCE'" is now the cry among representative men.

France—The Political Situation.

Our news from France this morning is lively. It suggests a crisis, but the crisis is not yet. What is to be the final result of the government defeat on Thursday it is difficult to say. At the request of Admiral Jaurès the Assembly adjourned until Monday, and, although there was great excitement in the lobbies, no action was taken on the ministerial question. It fell to the lot of the President yesterday to perform the ceremony of delivering the hats to the newly appointed French Cardinals. The speech was worthy of a good Catholic. "The Holy Father," MacMahon says, "knows our filial attachment and our admiration at the manner in which he supports his trials." "His sympathies," he adds, "were with us in our misfortunes, and ours are now with him in his."

All this is well enough; but it leaves the French crisis unexplained and unsolved, while it encourages the belief that MacMahon is quite as anxious about the Church as he is about the Republic. MacMahon is the man of the hour, and the Chief of the State occupies no easy chair. He represents an arrangement which is, after all, only a very unsatisfactory compromise. That he is where he is says much for his wisdom, his common sense, his caution. MacMahon has good reason to be proud of the fame he has won and of the high position to which he has attained. But in a great country like France compromises can only be regarded as ephemeral arrangements. They are not binding on the people, and they are not meant to be lasting. It is not wonderful, therefore, that signs of trouble begin to be revealed. Under the Empire the mayors of municipalities were appointed by the central government, not elected by the people. The MacMahon government, which is essentially monarchical in tone and tendency, seeks to preserve the old system. The republicans wisely say that, under such a system, a republic is impossible. Think of Governor Dix having the right to appoint mayors to all the municipalities in the State of New York! Think of President Grant having the right to make such appointments over the entire Union! It is well for France to make a fight against this vile system. The defeat of the government on the mayoralty question convinces us that the republican sentiment, in spite of compromise arrangements and monarchical leanings, is still strong in France. The crisis, we are told, is not serious, but it is not safe to say that Gambetta may not at an early day appear on the surface of French politics. MacMahon's weakness lies in the fact that he is not sufficiently ambitious. He seeks to serve others and too much forgets himself. He clings to the monarchy, but the king is not forthcoming. De Chambord declines and De Paris defers. If MacMahon in the circumstances cannot play the part of Cromwell or Napoleon he ought to give way to the Republic.

433,000 Years Before the Deluge.

MR. GEORGE SMITH, notwithstanding his name, deserves to be called the most distinguished historian who ever lived. Who was Herodotus, compared with the man who can go back in time some four hundred and thirty-two thousand years and fix in the most exact manner possible the schedule of dynastic chronology as the kings came to and fell from the throne of Assyria? We fear very much that Herodotus and his contemporaries will have to take "back seats" after this neat historical triumph of Mr. Smith, for it shows the value of critical antiquarian knowledge as compared with the clumsy manner in which the historians of the Christian era have been wont to cloud and mystify even such modern epochs as those marked by the deeds of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table, the Iron Mask or the question of "Have we a Bourbon among us?" Berosus, it seems, with a due regard for the archaeological cravings of the nineteenth century compiled from the tablets sculptured nearly half a million years ago an exact and succinct account of the reigns of our Assyrian forefathers. There were ten of these dynasties, and so little did the modern element of strife between families representing such principles as "Divine Right," "Bonapartism" or "The Republic," enter into the polity of the period that each dynasty held the reins of power during forty-three thousand years—that is the ten dynasties, according to Mr. Smith, did not become defunct until they had occupied four hundred and thirty-two thousand years in the pages of history. The first King in the list—and the earliest on earth, so far as we know—was called Alorus; certainly a very respectable and pronounceable name. The head of the fifth dynasty, though not so closely allied to euphony, rejoices in the appellation of Amegalarous, according to Berosus; but Mr. Smith prefers to believe that a slight error has been made in orthography after the lapse of such a brief period, and he assumes that His Majesty was none other than Amid-ur-gal (meaning man of Urgan). After disposing of eighty-six reigns under the second dynasty, covering a period of thirty-four thousand and eighty years (the months and days are not given), Mr. Smith goes into the etymology of the names themselves, and afterwards introduces us to Kudur-nahundi and Elamite, who conquered Babylon in the twenty-third century B. C. But this is coming too near the year 1873 A. D. to be pleasant reading, and hence we will not weary the reader with any further summary of cuneiform history according to Mr. Smith. But the facts we have taken the liberty of recording are taken from an elaborate paper read before the British Biblical Archaeological Society by Mr. Smith, Sir Henry Rawlinson in the chair. They exhibit the character of Mr. Smith's labors in Assyria in the service of the *London Daily Telegraph*; and if we are not prepared to believe all that Mr. Smith deduces from the tablets, we are at least bound to commend the enterprise and generosity of our contemporary in sending the leading archaeologist of Britain to the East. Mr. Smith is about to proceed to Asia-Minor again in the service of the British Museum. We cannot doubt that he will return again with information that will render his accounts of Alorus and his descendants, and his despatches on the Dulge, as insignificant as a reporter's record of yesterday's events.

MECHILLA THE MURDERER WAS HANGED IN Jersey City yesterday. The wretched man was of that low order of intelligence which is so like the brute's that speech, laughter and tears seem the only things to mark the distinction. He walked resolutely—defiantly—to the gallows, smoking a cigar, and yet only spoke to ask not to be hanged. He seemed to have no idea of another world. It may be wondered what lesson the preacher will draw from his case. The execution was bungled, the rope slipping and letting the man fall to the ground. He was quickly lifted up and the strangulation completed.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judge R. B. Rice, of Maine, is again at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Secretary Welles is about to write a book on Lincoln and Seward.

F. O. C. Darley, the artist, yesterday arrived at the Westminster Hotel.

Ex-Governor J. B. Fane, of Vermont, is registered at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Commander R. F. R. Lewis, United States Navy, has quarters at the Astor House.

Captain J. W. Cuyler, United States Army, is staying at the Westminster Hotel.

General W. L. Elliott, United States Army, is quartered at the Sturtevant House.

Pay Inspector G. E. Thornton, United States Navy, has arrived at the Union Square Hotel.

Paymaster F. T. Gillett, United States Navy, arrived last evening at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General George S. Hartant, United States Army, occupies his old quarters at the St. James Hotel.

J. B. B. Latrobe, the eminent Baltimore lawyer, is among the late arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Lucius M. McLaughlin, republican candidate for

Governor of New Hampshire, is a farmer and 70 years old.

Vice President George B. Roberts, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has apartments at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

They have an organization in Boston called the "Cassara." They are accustomed, it is said, to passing the "Ruby-corn."

A grand assemblage of Freemasons from all parts of the world is proposed in Philadelphia as one of the features of the Centennial.

A marriage in a buggy is announced as having occurred lately in Virginia. But is that any excuse for the bride becoming a little sulky a few days afterwards?

England Whitmore has fallen heir to a fortune in England amounting to a million. Whitmore says he intends to demand the whole million and take not a whit less.

Dr. J. W. Scroggs, of Champaign, Ill., a prominent man in social and political life, a physician, an editor and a member of the State Legislature, was buried on the 6th inst.

"Poor Kossuth," exclaims the *Boston Transcript*, "old, infirm, needy, childless, nearly friendless! Think of his reception in New York a quarter of a century ago, and beware now you trust popularity."

A prophet of evil, in the person of a negro named Santee, has turned up in Louisiana. He predicted the epidemic in Shreveport a year ago. He might make a similar prediction every year for certain places in the South and not make a failure once in ten years.

A marriage took place in Norfolk, Va., recently, to which the contracting parties were a bridegroom of 67 summers and the bride 24. This is his fourth marriage, the three preceding yielding the fruits of 39 children, 29 of whom are now living, and he has 40 grandchildren, and yet the end is probably not yet.

OBITUARY.

PATRICK A. O'CONNELL, M. D.

Patrick A. O'Connell, M. D., a well known soldier of the war for the Union, has died at Santa Barbara, Cal., of consumption of the lungs, at the age of 30 years. When the Ninth regiment of Massachusetts volunteers was organized Dr. O'Connell manifested great interest in it, and was commissioned Assistant Surgeon on the 11th of June, 1861. He left this city with the Ninth for the front, and served in the Army of the Potomac. He was a member of the Medical Department of the United States Army, and was in his resignation as Assistant Surgeon of the Ninth, to take the office of surgeon of the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, which was then being organized, and was commissioned October 25 of that year, returning with the Twenty-eighth to the front. On the 15th of June, 1863, he was made an Assistant Surgeon of the United States Volunteers, and as the close of the war returned to his practice in Boston. Subsequently he was commissioned Surgeon of the Ninth regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, and in 1865 he was elected Colonel of that regiment, holding that commission, however, for only a short time. Of late years his health has rapidly failed, and a few months since he left for California, believing that a change of climate would prove beneficial to him. His anticipations were disappointed, and he died at Santa Barbara, Cal., of consumption of the lungs. He possessed a fine personal appearance, was frank and genial in his manners, accomplished in his profession, and his death is regretted by a very large circle of friends.

ANNA CABOT LOWELL.

Mrs. Anna Cabot Lowell, of Cambridge, Mass., died at her residence on Tuesday night, 6th inst., after a brief illness, at the age of 60. She was widely known as a writer and instructor of youth. She opened a school for girls in Boston more than 20 years ago, and soon became one of the best teachers in the city, making herself acquainted with the whole theory and practice of instruction as then understood, and devoting herself to her work with fidelity. She became an author also, and for a succession of years published books in old of teachers and pupils, which were found to be of great service. The first of these was her "Theory of Teaching," in 1841, and the last her "Lessons for Teachers," in 1863. She was published in 1856, after she had given up her school, and even retired from the instruction of classes in special subjects, which she continued some time after transferring her school to others. The best known of her works is her "Poetry for Home and School," or "Gleanings from the Poets," in which she has gathered together a large number of poems, made their first acquaintance with the beauties of English and American poetry. Mrs. Lowell's father, Patrick T. Jackson, with her uncle, Francis Lowell, built in Waltham, where they had country seats, the first cotton mill in the world in which were combined all the operations necessary to convert raw cotton into finished cloth.

JOHN B. THOMPSON.

Hon John B. Thompson, ex-Lieutenant Governor and member of Congress for several successive years from 1840, died in Harrisburg, Ky., on Wednesday, 7th inst., at the age of 64 years.

JUDGE R. B. BAYLOR.

The Houston (Texas) *Mercury* of the 4th inst. reports as follows:—"We regret to learn that this distinguished old Texan died at his residence, at Independence, Washington county, on Tuesday last. Judge Baylor was a native of Kentucky, coming to Texas at an early day in his history, living for some time with those of the struggling young Republic. He was a man of strong native intellect, a mind well developed, broad, clear and comprehensive. He was an eminent jurist, and for a long time a seat on the bench of the District Court of this State. Baylor University, Independence, was named in honor of him, and for many years he held the chair of law professor of that institution."

JOURNALISTIC NOTES.

Fifty-three journalists died last year.

The Bloomington *Anti-Slomatist* has departed this life.

The Leavenworth *Times* has been sued for libel by a Judge Leecompte.

William Hussey demands only \$100,000 from the Indianapolis *Journal* for alleged libel.

Philadelphia papers are unanimous on one subject—the filthy condition of the streets. The same here, brethren!

E. L. Baker, late editor of the Springfield (Ill.) *Register*, has been elected United States Minister to Buenos Ayres, and Paul Selby, late of the Quincy *Whig*, steps into his editorial shoes.

A despatch from Mobile, dated January 6, says:—"It is rumored on the street that the Mobile *Register* changes hands to-morrow, John R. Rapier, a well known citizen, becoming the sole proprietor. Colonel John Forsyth will remain as editor-in-chief."

The Chicago *Courier*, a new two cent daily venture, appeared on the 1st. The first number presents a creditable appearance.

The Minneapolis *Times* and *Tribune* have been consolidated under the name of the latter. W. A. Croft, late editor of the New Haven *Palladium*, is chief editor.

James R. Speed, late of the Savannah *Press*, has taken a position as editor on the Atlanta *Herald*.

Mr. Thomas A. Kennett, a well known journalist of this city, has started a monthly periodical called the *Carpet Trade Review*, which will be solely devoted to the interests of carpet manufacturers and the trade generally. The *Review* is very well printed on good paper.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ordered Changes.

Lieutenant A. B. Hill is ordered to the Brooklyn; Master Fred. E. Upton to the Pawnee; Surgeon J. H. Tinkham, Paymaster A. S. Kenny, Acting Boatswain Thomas W. Brown, Carpenter A. N. Whitehouse and Sailmaker J. W. North, to the Roanoke.

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